A DOUBLE TROUBLE.

Two Senators from New Hampshire to be Elected This Year.

The Reason of This Anomalous Condition of Things.

Representative Briggs's Bill to Prevent a Recurrence of the Difficulty.

The Candidates Now Figuring in This Double Hended Contest.

Special Letter.
Concord, N. H., Dec. 19.—The bill recently introduced in congress by Representative Briggs, relative to the election of United States senators, has especial adaptation to this state, and reawakens interest in a subject that was fully considered by the last legislature. It provides, in substance, that the legislature which meets next June shall elect Senator Blair's successor, that senator's term expiring on the third of March, 1885. As Senator Rollins's term expires on the third of March, 1883, hissuccessor must be chosen by that legislature, and thus is presented the anomalous case of a state legislature electing two senators

for their full terms of six years each at one

for their full terms of the conventional time.

When the last constitutional convention was held, in 1876, the elections of the state were changed from annual to biennial, and the time of those election from March to November. The sessions of the legislature were also made biennial, but the date of meeting remained the same as before, in the month of June. Elected to that convention were were also made biennial, but the date of meeting remained the same as before, in the month of June. Elected to that convention were Hon. William E. Chandler, Congressman Briggs, and ex-Congressman Marston, all of whom have been mentioned as possible candidates for the senate, besides ex-United States Senator Daniel Clarke and other distinguished legal lights of the state. Mr. Chandler, however, never qualified, being engaged in Florida at the time, watching the presidential count. But the others mentioned were present and participated in the debates. Among the questions considered was that of changing the time of the meeting of the legislature. It was proposed to have the sitting in December or January to bring its deliberations nearer to the time of the election of its members. And, strange as it may seem, in all the debate upon the question it appears never to have occurred to any one that by continuing the meetings of the legislature in June and holding the elections in November a question might arise as to

WHICH LEGISLATURE SHOULD ELECT a United States senator, the one organized be-fore the senatorial term expired or the one

fore the senatorial term expired of the one elected.

The United States statutes provide that the legislature last "chosen" before the senatorial term expires shall fill the vacancy thus created. The question at once arises as to the construction of the word "chosen." To illustrate: Senator Rollins's term expires on the third of March, 1883. The legislature that will have a legal existence at that time was elected in November, 1880, but did not qualify until June, 1881. It is, therefore, the legislature that for three months after his qualify until June, 1881. It is, therefore, the legislature that for three months after his term expires would be called together in case of insurrection or any emergency calling for legislature last elected was that body whose members were voted for last month, but which will not exist as a legislative body until the first Wednesday of June, 1883.

At the last session of the legislature in June, 1881, the position was taken by Senator Rel-

At the last session of the legislature in June, 1881, the position was taken by Senator Rollins and other republicans that his successor should be chosen at that time, arguing that as the constitution never contemplated a state taste the senator and as the appointing power of the governor was only intended to apply in cases of vacancies arising by death, resignation, or removal from office happening when the legislature within the meaning of the statute "last chosen" before the expiration of the senatorial term. The debates in the United States senate, which is the final judge of the election and qualifications of its members, were cited to support this view, wherein Senators Edmunds, Conkling, Beck, and other constitutional lawyers of that body expressed the opinion that it was not only the right but the duty of the legislature of 1881 to elect Senator Rollins's successor.

The opponents of an election, prominent among whom were Secretary Chandler, excongressmen Marston and Stevens, and Excongressmen Marston and Ste 1881, the position was taken by Senator Rol-lins and other republicans that his successor should be chosen at that time, arguing that as the constitution never contemplated a state to be without full representation in the senate,

Gov. Harriman, all of whom were members of the legislature, took the position that the meaning of the words

"CHOSEN" AND "ELECTED" were synonymous, and that the legislature of 1881 was not the last legislature "chosen" be-fore the expiration of Senator Rollins's term fore the expiration of senator horins a term of office. They also contended that if the legislature of 1831 elected his successor, a senator would be elected one year and nine months before he could take his seat, an action unwise, if not unprecedented. The months before he could take his seat, an action unwise, if not unprecedented. The
question was considered by both republicans
and democrats in legislative caucus. The
discussion in the republican was long
and carnest, and, when a vote was
reached, the advocates of an election
had a large majority. The opponents of an
election took the ground that this was not a
party energing and therefore cancens action election took the ground that this was not a party question, and therefore caucus action was not binding. The contest was then transferred to the legislature itself. The democrats having nothing to gain by voting in favor of an election, resolved to oppose it. While the debate was proceeding in the house the senate called upon the supreme court of the state for its opinion as to the legality of an election, and in answer to that call the court, composed of four republicans and three democrats, gave its opinion, six to one, that it was legal to elect. Judge Blodgett expressed no opinion. The senate accordingly voted for a United States senator, notified the house of its action, and of its readiness to meet it in joint convention. But the house, after a long debate, by a majority, composed of all the democratic and one-third of the republican members, decided to postpone the republican members, decided to postpone the subject to the next legislature. The contest was remarkable in one thing, if nothing else it was the only instance on record where the democratic party has followed the leadership of Hon. William E. Chandler, who has proba-bly nowhere been more unjustly abused by their press and party orators than in the state of New Hermania.

THE SAME QUESTION WILL ARISE next June as to the right of the legislature of 1883 to elect Senator Blair's successor, as Senator Blair will stand in relatively the Senator Blair will stand in relatively the same position to that legislature that Senator Rollins did to its predecessor. Hence the interest in the bill now before congress. All of our congressmen are supposed to be in favor of the election of both senators by the next legislature, and whether action is taken on that bill or not, it is quite probable that a majority of the legislature will be found to be of that way of thinking. But if the question is settled by congress, either by the pussage of some bill similar to this now before that body or by the senate deciding that no such action was necessary, as the legislature already had the right, the question would be divested of all doubt, and the legislature could then settle down at once to the decision could then settle down at once to the decision of who the senators would be. The introduction of this bill has given rise

of New Hampshire.

to the usual amount of speculation in demo-

AS TO CANDIDATES

and probable and improbable alliances between those who are aspiring for a sent in the
senate. But the silliest of all rumors is the
report that Chandler and Rollins are at loggerheads as to which shall be elected to the
latter's seat in the senate. They have always
worked teacther in harmony, and not even latter's seat in the senate. They have always worked together in harmony, and not even Chandler's action in defeating an election of senator at the last session seems to have offended Rollins, for when Chandler was a candidate for secretary of the navy no one worked harder than Rollins to secure his confirmation in the senate, and Chandler, with all his reputed sins of omission or commission, has never been accused at home or abroad of the sin of ingratifude. Within a month there appeared in the Grantle Hostily, a magazine published in New Hampshise, a biographical aketch of

Chandler, written by Henry Robinson, esq., Rolline's son-in-law; so that if Chandler and Rolline are scheming for each other's scalps, the other members of the families do not seem to be aware of it, and the republicans of New Hampshire regard it as the most friendly lifting of hair that has ever occurred sines the North American Indian first originated the cutter.

GENERAL AND JOHN SHERMAN. Talk About the Presidency-" Old Tecum' in the Early Part of the Wav.

Gath" in the New York Tribune Gen. Sherman was quite agreeable to me early in the week when I met him near his hotel, and although he said the reporters had been trying in vain to get at him, he evidently overlooked a part of my vocation, and set me down in his room and congratulated himself that he was going to leave the army: He said he never felt better in his life, that he certainly had ten years more of vitality in him, that he expected to spend considerable of overy year riding and camping about the Rocky mountains, and then he said that the talk about his taking the presidency at the loss of his \$15,000 a year, horses included, for the rest of his natural life, when he should loss of his \$15,000 a year, horses included, for the rest of his natural life, when he should have instead only four years at most of what he emphatically termed "hell," was next to preposterous. Nobody, he said, had ever got anything out of the presidency in his time, certainly no military man like Gen. Taylor or Gen. Harrison or Gen. Grant. Hancock he had congratulated on making such a larky assent from the office. Yet while

such a lucky escape from the office. Yet while the general was around the hotel his friends were making the cerridors resound with his availability for the office, saying, among other availability for the office, saying, among other things, that while he would get the whole anti-catholic vote, his wife would bring the whole catholic vote, and that the grand old party would sing such songs as "Marching Through Georgia" and "Tumpsey Rumpsey, See Tecumseh," and bring the old fellow into the white house with the drum and fife of the church militant and the church triumphant. No men who resemble each other outwardly would ancest to have so little in common as would appear to have so little in common as Gen. Sherman and his brother John, the latter being two years younger. Gen, Sherman was not a republican at all in the campaign of Abra-ham Lincoln, while John was running for the republican office of speaker the year before, and the general, who was then keeping the Louisiana military in-stitute, had to explain to a host of brigadiers and colonels that John was not an abelitionist, and that they did not coincide. When Sherman got out of Louisiana, after Jeff. Davis had been made president, he found his brother John must become senator in place of Secretary Chase. Attempts were made to bring Gen. Sherman into the chief clerkship of the War department, with a view to mak-ing him assistant secretary of war, but he ing him assistant secretary of war, but he would have nothing, not even a regiment, and preferred to go back to St. Louis and be president of a street horse railway at \$2,000 a year. He says in his memoirs that Mr. Lincoln probably considered him lukewarm on the subject of the war. He was a civilian in St. Louis looking on when Lyon stormed the rebel state camp, and on that occasion the how who is now a priest was thrown to the boy who is now a priest was thrown to the ground by his brother in law and held there ground by an spother in law and held those to keep the bullets from striking him. At last Sherman was offered a regular army regiment for the three years' service, and he took it. There is no question that he left Louisiana honorably, but he had little faith at the beginning that the northern side would pre-

THE LINES OF THE HAND.

A New and Interesting Source of Amusement-How to "Tell Character" by

Palmistry. Cincinnati Enquirer. So little is known about palmistry in this ountry that the people are quite astonished to find how much there is in it when the gen-

material, people who have a genius for business, and who have a high appreciation of everything that pertains to bodily use and comfort. Each finger, no matter what kind of a hand it is on, has a joint representing each of these types. The divisions of the finger that is nearest the palm stands for the body, the middle division represents the mind, and the highest joint spirit or soul. If the top joint is longer than the others if denotes a character with too much imagination, great ideality, and of leaning toward the theoretical rather than the practical. When the middle joint of the finger is long, it promises a logical, calculating mind—a very common sense kind of person—and when the lowest joint is the longest it indicates a na-

The Stony Path of the Revenue Collector in the Lone Star State.

Inquiry at the treasury department con-cerning the widely noticed case of Haynes, collector of customs at Brownsville, Texas, develops the following record: Charges were made of irregularities in his administration of the office affecting both his official and private character. The solicitor of the treasury re-ported that the charges should be investigated, but has not made any report upon the facts shown by the inquiry ordered. The investi-gation was made by a special agent of the treasury department, who reported nothing to show that Haynes realized a pecuniary benefit by reason of his alleged irregularities, benefit by reason of his alleged irregularities, or that he was in complicity with violations of the law. He finds, however, that there were irregularities and looseness of administration, some of which appeared in Haynes's own reports to the department in former years. The charges cover a period of several years, ranging from 1876 to 1880, and the irregulari-ties, it is said, are attributable in a large deties, it is said, are attributable in a large de-gree to the unsettled condition of the country and the impossibility of complying with the law in all particulars. The district borders on the Mexican line, and is peopled by many lawless and desperate men. Exaggerated ac-counts of this matter have been published, based apparently upon a misconception of the mature of the report of the moliniter of the treasury. Harnes's term of office does not treasury. Hayues's term of office does not expire until Murch 17, 1854.

Kind Advice.

DOWN ON DANCING.

Poor Lo Must No Longer Shake His Light Fantastic Moccasin.

Mr. Price Don't Like It, and is Going to Make Him Quit It.

Mr. Price, the Indian commissioner, has just sent out a circular letter to all Indian agents, calling their attention to an elaborate set of rules recently promulgated, and directing them to see to it that the requirements thereof are strictly enforced, with the view of having the evil practices mentioned ultimately abolished. These rules are in substance, as sieve net by some fishermen; the turtle has abolished. These rules are in substance, as follows:

I. There is to be established at each agency a tribunal, to consist of three persons, neither of whom shall be a polygamist nor a believer in polygamy, to be maintained by the regent, after consultation with the Indians in cour cil, from among the most intelligent of the tribe and those well known and recognized for their good moral character and integrity, and these persons so nominated by the agent and appointed by and with the approval of the commissioner, shall constitute a tribunal to be known as

"THE COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES," and the several judges thereof, shall be styled, respectively, "judge of the court of Indian offences," each of whom shall be appointed for a term of one year, subject to removal at any time, at the discretion of the commisany time, at the discretion of the commis-sioner of Indian affairs, and each judge, for and in consideration of his services in this hebalf, shall receive a monthly salary of \$20. II. The court of Indian offenses of each agency shall hold at least two regular sessions in each month, and special sessions may be held when requested by three reputable mem-bers of the tribe, and approved by the agent. III. The court shall hear and pass judg-ment pure all such outsetters as more living.

ment upon all such questions as may be pre-sented to it for consideration by the agent or by his approval, and shall have jurisdiction

designated as such in rules 4, 5, 6, and 7 of these rules; and that the several orders of the court may be carried into full effect, the United States Indian agent is authorized to compel the attendance of witnesses at any ses-sion of the court, and enforce with the aid of the police, if necessary, all orders that may be passed by the court, or a majority thereof; but all orders, decrees, or judgments of the court, shall be subject to an area to and final court shall be subject to an appeal to and final revision by this office, provided the appellant shall furnish security satisfactory to the court and approved by the agent of good and peace-able behavior pending the final decision by

. IV. The sun dance, the scalp dance, the war dance, and all other so called sports as-similating thereto shall be considered "Insimilating thereto shall be considered "In-dian offenses," and any one found guilty of being a participant in any one or more of these "offenses" shall, for the first offense committed, be punished by withholding from the person or persons so found guilty by the court, his or their rations for a period not ex-ceeding fifteen days; and 'if found guilty of any subsequent offense under this rule, shall be punished by withholding his or their ra-tions for a period not less than ten days or tions for a period not less than ten days or more than thirty, or by incarceration in the agency prison for a period not exceeding thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the

V. Any plural marriage hereafter contracted or entered into by any member of an Indian tribe, under the supervision of a United States Indian agent, shall be considered on "Indian offense," cognizable by "The court of Indian offenses," and upon trial and conviction thereof by said court, the offender shall nave a fine of not prograther \$\frac{1}{2}\text{offender} \text{ and } \text{ of the offender} \text{ and the offender} \text{ of the offender} \text{ of

or device to keep the Indian under his influence, or shall adopt any means to prevent the attendance of children at the agency schools, or shall use any of the arts of a conjuror to prevent the Indians from abandoning their heathenish rites and customs, shall be adulted a custom abandoning their heathenish rites and customs, shall be adulted a custom abandoning their heathenish rites and customs, shall be adjudged guilty of an Indian offense, and, upon conviction of any one or more of these speci-fied practices, or any other of an equally anti-progressive nature, shall be confined in the agency prison and fed on bread and water for agency prison and fed on bread and water for a term not less than ten days, and not exceed-ing thirty days, or until such time as he shall produce evidence satisfactory to the court that he will forever abandon all practices styled "Indian offenses" under this rule.

Any Indian who shall wilfully destroy or attempt to destroy, or

promises a logical, calculating mind—a very common sense kind of person—and when the lowest joint is the longest it indicates a nature that clings more to the luxuries than to the refinements of life, a mind that looks for the utility before beauty. If they are nearly alike, and especially if the length of the fingers equals the length of the paim, it indicates a well balanced mind.

The principal lines on the hand are the line of life, which runs around the base of the thumb; the line of the head, which begins alongside the line of life, crossing the middle of the palm, and the line of the heart, which goes from one side of the hand to the other, at the base of the fingers. A long and well defined line of the head promises intellectual power, and a pole line means indecision. A good looking line of the head it is taken to mean that the love of that person will only be given to those who have carned his respect. Such are a few of the polnts of the science which this winter nearly every one in intelligent social circles will be practicing and talking about.

MR. HAYNES, OF TEXAS.

The Stony Path of the Revenue Collector

tribe.

In order that the court of Indian offenses shall be organized at each agency at as early a date as practicable, each agent is instructed to read and explain the foregoing rules to the Indians at his agency, and after consultation with them nominate whom he may consider fit persons for the positions of judges, that they may be duly appointed by this office.

The agent should be especially careful that he nominate none except those whom he believed to be intelligent, honest, and upright, and of undoubted integrity.

and of undoubted integrity.

The Lowville Postoffice Case.
The following statement in regard to the Lowville (N. Y.) postodice case, about which there has been some comment of late, is made Lowville (N. Y.) postodice case, about which there has been some comment of late, is made upon very high authority: At the time the agon very high authority; At the time the case was considered by the President there were two candidates, one of them being the present incumbent, who was renominated Saturday, but by mistake the mame of the one whom it was not intended to appoint was sent to the senate. The postmaster general telegraphed the chairman of the postoffice committee to withhold action in the case, but before the President could send to the senate a withdrawal of the name the nomination had been acted upon by the senate, the senate a withdrawal of the name the nomination had been acted upon by the senate, the committee having failed to carry out the request of the postmaster general. A request was then made for a reconsideration at the next executive session, but it was suggested that such action was unnecessary, and that if the nomination had been erromeasily sent to the somate, the commission could be withheld, as had been done in other cases. The commission is accordingly withheld to await the sonate's action on the nomination sent in last Saturday.

The Tehnantepec Bailway. Senor Matias Romero, the Maxon mint ter, has received a cablegram from Lisgovern ment, dated Saturday, at the city of Mexico, Informing him that Gen. Pacheco, the secretary of public works, has signed a contract with Mr. Tyng, the representative of the

Learned Tchnautopee railway company and of the bondholders of the same road, which settles in a satisfactory manner for both parties the difficulties growing out of Mexico in declaring the grant forfeited. Mr. Tyng sold to the Mexican government the road and railway material belonging to the company, and accepted as satisfactory to his clients the action of the Mexican government in the premises.

CURIOUS THINGS ABOUT ANIMALS. New York Sun.

Naturalists say that a single syallow will devour 6,000 flies a day. The army worms in Lyons county, Ky re being destroyed by myriads of small

flanges instead of feet; its weight is 1,000 pounds. A Belgian sparrow has literally built her nest in the lion's mouth, having made her home in the jaws of the monumental lion surmounting the Belgie mound on the field of Waterloo.

A short time ago, while getting out stone in A short time ago, while getting our stone whis quarry a mile south of Kokonto, Ind. George W. Defenbough split a massive shall and found embedded in the solid rock a lizard of a light color alive and active.

A very large coach whip snake, measuring eight feet in length, and as large as an ordinary man's leg below the knee, visited the burrow of a rabbit at Madison Fla, and took therefrom a young one nearly half grown. The old rabbit jumped on the snake, seized the young rabbit and tried to rescue it. The snake held its head above the reach of the old rabbit and escaped with its prey.

A native named Kahale, while dishing at

A native named Kahale, while fishing at A native named Kahale, while fishing at Malike, caught a very small fish in his hand. He tred to kill it by hiting the back of its head. The fish gave a sudden spring, and, escaping from his hand, darted into his threat, entirely closing the aperture and lodging half way down. At first all efforce to dislodge it were unavailing. It was feared the man would choke to death. At last by help a lead in a fewerable resulting and mal. being placed in a favorable position and making a final effort, assisted by a friend, the fish was ejected.

"INDIAN OFFENSES"

designated as such in rules 4, 5, 6, and 7 of these rules; and that the several orders of the court may be carried into full effect, the United States Indian agent is authorized to got out the sack of saft, a cinnamon bear approached. The teamster held out a bundful compel the attendance of witnesses at any session of the court and conferce with the saft of saft. The bear licked the hand clean and saked for more. asked for more. The third handful was disappearing when the other teamster returned, took the trace chains and some rope, and bound the bear tightly. His bearship stood the tying with good humor, and was placed in the wagon and brought to Hailey.

Old Baldy. "Old Baldy," Gen. Meade's war horse, was poisoned in a field near. Philadelphia on Sunday, to put him out of his misery. Before Gen. Meade's death he gave the animal that had carried him over many a hard fought battlefield faithfully and successfully to John J. Davis, a blacksmith, living near Jeuken-town. The condition was that the horse should never be sold into servitude, and that, when he was no longer able to perform the light duties that Davis imposed upon him, he should be shot or poisoned. He had done no work since Gen. Meade's death, and lately his legs gave way. The animal was 30 years old, and carried Meade through all his great bat-

The Rats of Paris.

The recent floods drove from their homes in the Paris sewers thousands of rats, many of them extraordinarily large and fierce, which have swarmed over the city, made throuselves new homes with amazing coolness and audacity, and are new domiciled everywhere "upstairs, downstairs, and in my lady's chamber." The result is that cats and terriers have never been in such demand before, and the boulevards are ringing with their exploits. One diminutive but heroic dog, belonging to a St. Louis butcher, and only fifteen inches long, has slain four hundred of the enemy, and now lies in hospital cavered with homo-able sours. able acurs.

Useful Knowledge. There are two thousand seven hundred and fifty languages. One person dies at each pulsation of the

beart; average of life thirty-one years.

Sixty drops make a spoonful; three teaspoonfuls a tablespoon, one-third of an ounce. shall be considered indian oftenses, cognizable by "the court of Indian offenses," and whenever it shall be proven to the satisfaction of the court that the influence or practice of a so-called "medicine man" operates as a hindrance to the civilization of a tribe, or that drance to the civilization of a tribe, or that the influence or practice of the court, rye, and flaxeced fifty-six; buckwheat of the province of the court of the province of the province of the court of the province of t thee | fifty-two: a barrel of rice six hundred; barle eight; outs thirty-two; course salt

Wanted --- Situations --- Semule WANTED-A PLACE TO WASH AND IRON, or as a chambermadi or a place in a small had-ily to do general housework. Apply at 102 Four-and-a-half street, below Pennsylvania ayenue. de23.41*

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WANTED-A WHITE WOMAN TO COOK wash, and from for a small family. Apply with references, at 223 A street southeast. de22-48 Manted --- Situations --- Male.

WANTED-A SITUATION IN A PRINTING of lob office by a soler young man of two years experience. Address, with terms, R. H. W., Republican Office.

Wanted—Melp—Male.

Wanted—A Young Man to assist in a definite described in the definite described in the des

Manted --- Rooms. WANTED-TWO COMMUNICATING FRONT rooms; second sloy; hand-sincely farrished; modern huproveneuts; open fire, and good table board for gent and wife. Address W1ST, Republican office.

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gas-sucable for light house keeping, by a quite
party, between avenue and F street, and Four-andhalf and Twelfin streets northwest, Address O. M. R.
Republican Office. WANTID-BY JANUARY I-TWO: FUR-man, wife and event old child, Address, with being for L.E.A. Republican Office. de2.518

Manted --- Miscellaneous. WANTED-TEACHER FOR ADVANCED PROSTEED, and it abordhand. Address J. B. D., 400 Spruce street, Le foot: Park.

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bet, 12th and 13th sts. n. w., \$2.10 per foot. Lots on M
st., bet, 4th and 15th sts. n. w., \$2.10 per foot. Lots on M
st., bet, 4th and 15th, \$1.20 per foot. Lot on N, bet, 10th and
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